THE No. 3

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, *May* 10, 1745.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *for November*, 1744.

TURKEY.

'IT seems now beyond all Doubt, that the Action 'at Cars was in Favour of the Persians; great 'Numbers of Turkish Women, Inhabitants of 'Erzerum and other Places, having been seen 'from the opposite Shore, who had fled from 'their Habitations at so great a Distance in the utmost Confusion.

'A French Vessel, under Maltese Colours, having taken a Turkish Volick with some Persons of Note on board, was carrying it off; but the next Day, an English Privateer took the Frenchman, delivered the Turks out of his Hands, restored to them all their Effects, and saw them and their Vessel safe to Candia; where they landed with loud Encomiums on the Generosity of the English Captain.

GERMANY.

'The Account given of the Cruelty with which the Prussians have ravaged Moravia, are such, as for the Honour of human Nature, every Man that reads them must wish to be false, and invented only by the Relators to make their Enemies odious; but the Attestations with which they are accompanied are such, as leave very little Room for so pleasing an Opinion.

'Major Schutz, who commanded a Body of Hussars, which entered this unhappy Country, in a Letter to one of his Superiors, *applauds himself for the Address with which he pillages Towns, and the little Regret with which he hangs all the Inhabitants whom he finds in Arms, and bastinades the Civil Officers to Death; and to recommend himself yet further, declares his Readiness to lay the Country in Ashes, and to massacre the Women and Children.* And it appears from an authentic Relation of his Conduct, that he is fully qualified for such Undertakings; for when he arrived with his Party, October 9th, at Hobeastat, having demanded 400 Ducats, with Provision for his Men, and Forage for his Horses, while the Inhabitants were preparing to supply him, he required of the Burgo-Master the City Chest. The Burgo-Master told him, that it was in the Hands of the chief Officer, but that he certainly knew it to be quite empty; but the Major not satisfied with this Answer, forced him to the Castle where the Receiver General lay ill, almost at the Point of Death; here they required of him the Chest of the Prince of Lichtenstein. The Burgo-Master answered, that it was in Possession of the Prince's Officer, and that he could not give an Account of it; but tho' this Answer was confirmed by the Receiver, it was to so little Purpose, that the Hussars having stripp'd and bound him, gave him 100 Strokes; and Schutz declared, *that he thought himself obliged in Conscience to see him beaten to Death.* They then thrusted Irons between the Nails and Flesh of his Fingers, and left him almost expiring.

'After this, they took the Receiver's Lady, and led her into the Cellar, where they threatned to strip and slit her, if she would not discover where the Money was buried; she told them, that she had no Part in the Direction of Business, and knew nothing of the Concealment of Treasure; and while they were digging up the Ground, made her Escape. They then went back to the gasping Receiver, and by pinching his Belly with Pincers, and squeezing his Feet with another Instrument, forced him to discover the only Bag of Money which he had in the House.

'They proceeded afterwards to plunder the Towns and Villages adjacent, in which they not only broke and destroyed what they did not take away, but practised every Kind of Inhumanity upon the Persons of the Inhabitants, of whom some had their Noses cut off, others were bastinadoed, and others treated with Cruelties too shocking to be recited; the Women were stripped, and held down by Soldiers, while they were ravished by others. The Churches were plundered, and the consecrated Plate and votive Offerings taken away.

'Such is the Manner in which War is made in Moravia, and such are the Calamities which Discord and Ambition bring upon Mankind!

'But tho' the Prussian Troops may pillage Villages and the Peasants, it appears not now very probable, that they will make any great Acquisitions of Dominion, or increase the Honour of their Master by any heroic Action; for they retire every Day before Prince Charles, and have almost evacuated Bohemia which they had so rapidly over-run.

'P. S. Have quite left it, and even Prague.

'But while the Prussians are retiring on one Side, the Bavarians and their Allies are advancing on the other; and having now arrived at Passau, prepare for the Invasion of the Queen of Hungary's Dominions.

'The French, after a Siege of 30 Days, carried on by an Army of 70000 Men, in the Sight of their King, have at last, with the Loss of 18000, obliged the Garrison of Friburg to capitulate, upon very good Conditions; which Count Darmitz (Governor of the Place) went in Person to the French Camp to receive, where he was treated with all the Honour which his Bravery deserved.

'But the Triumphs which the Acquisition of Friburg, however dearly purchased, would have occasioned, will be somewhat in some Degree abated, by the Obstructions which the French Arms have found from the Peasants of Bavaria, who having intrench'd

intrench'd themſelves near the Town, bade Defiance to the Marſhal Belliſle, and have fortified themſelves in ſuch a Manner, by new Machines, and Works of their own Invention, that they will not eaſily be forced. Their Province is acceſſible only at three Places on the Lake of Conſtance, and by a few narrow Paſſes by Land. The Landing-Places they have ſecured by Batteries of a peculiar Kind, having hollowed the Trunks of Trees in ſuch a Manner, that they diſcharge Balls of a conſiderable Size. This wooden Artillery they plied ſo briſkly upon the Count de Clermont, who attempted to invade them with 7 large Veſſels, that they obliged him to retire. The Paſſes by Land they have blocked up by falling Trees, and have erected over the Ways long Machines, which by letting a weighty Piece of Timber fall down on a ſudden, may cruſh a File of Soldiers at once. Their Beacons are ſo well diſpoſed, that they can aſſemble 20000 Men upon the firſt Notice of Danger; and their Diſpoſitions for Defence are ſuch, that they are not now likely to be invaded.

'The Miniſters from the Electors of Mentz, Triers, Cologn, Saxony, Hanover, and 5 other Princes, at the Diet, have preſented a Memorial againſt the French Troops taking Quarters in the firſt named Electorates.

'ITALY.

'The Approach of the Winter, the Want of Proviſions which were intercepted by the Peaſants, the Fear of ſome Mines which they could not diſcover, and by which they hourly expected to be deſtroyed; and the Loſs which they have ſuſtained in the late Battle, have obliged the French and Spaniards, after a Siege of 40 Days, to retire from before the Walls of Coni, and to retreat into Savoy and Dauphiny; perhaps with no leſs Difficulty and Loſs than they advanced. They now find that the Baron de Leutrum was not unacquainted with his real Strength, when upon their Summons to ſurrender Coni, he told them that he would conſider of their Demand next Year. They have demoliſhed the Fortifications of Demont with ſo much Haſte, that 200 of their own Men were deſtroyed by one of the Mines.

'Prince Lobkowitz left his Camp at Faillo, November 11th, N. S. and the next Day marching under the Walls of Rome, paſſed the Tiber at Ponte Molle, a Quarter of an Hour before the Forces of the King of Sicily; which being ſuperior by 4100 Men, diligently purſued him. The Auſtrians are now quartered at Viterbo.'

NEUMARK, in the Upper Palatinate, Jan. 5. O. S.

Upon the 28th ult. the Corps under General Thungen quitted their Quarters near Hitſchau, in order to advance towards Amberg. The head Quarters were fixed at Neumuhl. Upon the 29th the Auſtrians work'd upon the Batteries, and upon the 30th were able to fire from them; but as the General received certain Advice, that a Body of the French and Imperialiſts was in march to ſuccour Amberg, he changed the Siege into a Blockade, leaving 5000 Men under the Command of Baron Scherzer, Colonel of Leopold Daun's Regiment; and with the reſt of the Troops we marched through Caſtel, towards Neumark, which upon the 3d Inſtant we attack'd. Upon the 4th, about 11 o'Clock, our Cannon having made a conſiderable Breach, the *French* Commandant, the Marquis Graſſul, capitulated, and ſurrendered Priſoner of War, with his whole Garriſon; which conſiſted of one Battalion of the Regiment of Count Saxe, one Battalion of Bavarians and Palatines, 300 of Hohenzollern Dragoons, and 180 Huſſars. We took the Horſes belonging to theſe two laſt, and four Standards belonging to the Dragoons. Since our Entry into the Upper Palatinate, we have already made 3000 Priſoners of War; and we have not loſt above 30 Men killed and wounded.

Vienna, January 9. O. S. It is now reported, that Prince Charles, inſtead of entring into Silefia, will go and command in the Empire, where he will have Count Traun under him; and that the Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfels, with General Browne under him, will command in Silefia. It is alſo ſaid, that the Prince of Waldeck will probably have the Command in Chief of the Allied Troops in the Netherlands; that the King of Great Britain has given his Conſent thereto, and that the States of the Republic of Holland will make the leſs Difficulty of giving theirs, as that Prince is actually in their Service.

LONDON, January 7.

The following Ships of War are ordered to be rebuilt with all Expedition; *viz.* The Royal Anne, of 100 Guns; the Prince, of 90 Guns; the Newark of 80 Guns; the Elizabeth, of 70 Guns; the Royal Oak, of 70 Guns; the Leopard, of 50 Guns; and the Preſton, of 50 Guns.

Jan. 26. The Fleet now fitting out at Spithead, is ordered to be full mann'd, beſides a Company of Marines on board every Ship; with an Addition of 3 Bomb-Veſſels and 2 Fire-ſhips.

The Boyne Privateer has taken the Bourdeaux, a rich Ship, with 370 Hogſheads of Sugar, ſome Coffee, and 703 Elephants Teeth, from Martinico; and carried her into Kingſale.

By private Letters of undoubted Credit from Poland, we are aſſured, that the Nobility of that Kingdom have entered into an Aſſociation to raiſe and maintain 40000 Men for the King, in Support of the Cauſe of the Queen of Hungary, in caſe the Diet ſhould refuſe to take Part in that Princeſs's Quarrel.

Feb. 12. Marſhal Broglio, who was the French King's Embaſſador here, and commanded his Armies in Italy, is dead.

Feb. 11. The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the Royal George, a firſt Rate Man of War, to be rebuilt at Chatham, with all Expedition.

Feb. 12. The Allies are inclined to promote the Election of his Poliſh Majeſty to the Imperial Crown; in which caſe, it is ſaid, that Prince Charles will eſpouſe a Princeſs of Saxony, and be elected King of Poland.

This Morning Orders were ſent down to ſeveral Officers belonging to the Cavalry quarter'd in Kent, to be ready at an Hour's Warning, to eſcorte Marſhal Belliſle and his Brother to London, who are ſoon expected to land at Margate.

The Courts of Spain and Naples are making the utmoſt Efforts to aſſemble an Army in Italy, capable of executing the Plan form'd at Madrid, for driving the Auſtrians entirely out of Italy next Campaign; in order to which the Grand Duke of Tuſcany will be firſt attacked.

The Merchants of Amſterdam have preſented a Memorial to the States General, ſetting forth, that the French no longer regard their High Mightineſſes Flag; but take all the Ships they can meet with, to the incredible Damage of their Commerce in all it's Branches.

BOSTON, April 22.

On Wedneſday the 17th Inſtant, his Excellency the Governor made the following Speech to both Houſes of Aſſembly.

'Gentlemen of the Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

DUring the late ſhort Receſs, I have had the Honour of a Letter from his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, ſignifying to me his Majeſty's gracious Concern for the Protection of his Subjects, and their Intereſts in his Northern Colonies; againſt the Injuries and Invaſions of the French; and the Meaſures he is taking for attacking and diſtreſſing them in their Settlements in North America, in which it is his Royal Pleaſure that we ſhould join our Forces, to make theſe Deſigns more effectual: And therefore it is very happy, and will, I hope, recommend us to his Majeſty's Favour, that this Government hath been ſo early in their Preparations for this Service, and provided and equipped ſuch a Force as has been lately ſent from hence upon the preſent Expedition.

'I have alſo received a Letter from Commodore Warren, dated the 12th Inſtant, he being then near Cape Sable, and proceeding

ceeding with his Majeſty's Ships the Superbe, Launceſton, Mermaid, to join our Fleet at Canſo; or if they ſhould be e from thence, to meet them off Louiſburg, to aſſiſt the Exdition againſt that Place. The Chearfulneſs and Zeal with ich Mr. Warren undertakes this Service, and the great Conn he has for the Succeſs of it, and the Proſperity of theſe ovinces ſo much depending thereon (which you will find by Letter, a Copy whereof I ſhall lay before you), greatly remmends him to our Reſpect and Affections.

Hitherto the Divine Providence ſeems to have favoured our terprize in a remarkable Manner, which we ought thankfulto obſerve and acknowlege, and thereby be encouraged to ce our chief Confidence in the ſame Divine Goodneſs and wer for granting us an happy Event of it.

Soon after my receiving his Majeſty's Orders concerning Garriſoning of Fort Dummer (which I then communicated you), I ſent a Copy thereof to Governor Wentworth, with Deſire, that he would let me know as ſoon as may be the ſolution of the Governor of New-Hampſhire on that Point: Anſwer to which I have lately received a Letter from him, rporting that he ſhould lay the Affair before the Aſſembly of t Province, at their next Seſſion (which was to have been in Beginning of this Month), and was in hopes they would mply with his Majeſty's Commands in that Behalf. —— Since ir Meeting, I have heard nothing from Governor Wentworth that Subject. And as it ſtill ſeems uncertain whether that overnment will be at the Charge of ſupporting a Garriſon at rt Dummer, or not, and the Time you have limited for the ontinuance of the Pay of that Garriſon there will expire Torrow, I muſt deſire you wou'd lengthen it to ſome further ime, till we can have a final Anſwer from New-Hampſhire.

W. SHIRLEY.'

Agreeable to Orders from the Hon. Commodore Warren, hich came laſt Monday, Capt. Durell, in the Eltham, of 40 uns, ſailed from Piſcataqua on Tueſday, in order to join with m and our Fleet on the preſent Expedition. And we hear at Capt. Gayton, in his Majeſty's Ship Bien Aime, has Orrs to the ſame Purport.

Laſt Friday Morning the Tranſport Veſſels, with the Conecticut Forces on board, deſigned for Cape Breton, were ſpoke ith off Nantucket, ſtanding their proper Courſe.

Laſt Saturday arrived at Piſcataqua a Sloop taken by Captain letcher, in a Brigantine in the Service of the Government, on e 17 of March paſt, about 15 Leagues to the Eaſtward of ape Breton. She came from Martinico, and has on board 100 ogſheads of Rum, 20 Hogſheads of Molaſſes, ſome Caſks of ugar, Cocoa, and Indigo, ſome Bales of dry Goods, &c. The laſter of this Sloop informed Capt. Fletcher, that 4 Ships, unr Convoy of the Brig. taken from Capt. Loring laſt Year, ere to ſail from Martinico to Louiſburg 4 Days after him.

By the ſame Veſſel his Excellency received Letters from Geeral Pepperil, dated at Canſo the 10th Inſtant, informing that ll the Troops raiſed in this Province, and that of New-Hampire, were arrived ſafe at Canſo; except thoſe on board a few Tranſports, who were in at Winter Harbour, and daily expec. d. That the Men were in good Health and high Spirits, and at upon the Arrival of the reſt of the Troops, he deſign'd for Chappeauroge Bay, with the firſt fair Wind.

Capt. Donahew had the good Fortune, in his Paſſage to Canſo, to take 3 of the Cape-Sable Indians; who informed him, that Monſieur Duviviere had ordered all the Indians in the French Intereſt, to be ready at Menis by the laſt of May, when he would be back from France, with two 20 Gun Ships, &c. to attack Annapolis Royal.

We don't find by any Letters taken in this Prize, that the French at Martinico had any Account or Intelligence of this Expedition: Nor do we learn from the Indians, that they at Cape Breton had the leaſt Knowlege of it.

We hear, that laſt Friday, the General Aſſembly here ordered 50 *l.* New Tenor, to be laid out in live Stock, and ſent as a Preſent to Commodore Warren with all poſſible Speed, as a Token of their Reſpect for that worthy Commander.

Wedneſday arrived Capt. Gould, in 26 Days from New-Providence; in whom came Capt. Inches, who was taken the laſt Fall in his Paſſage from London, and got afterwards to St. Kitts; from whence he again ſailed in a Sloop bound to this Place; but on the 8th of January was taken by a French Ship bound from Bourdeaux to Cape Francois, who carried them into that Port, where they were kept Priſoners ſeven Weeks, and then were put on board their own Veſſel, fitted out by the French with a Cargo for Louganne, which they deſigned firſt to diſpoſe of there, and then as a Flag of Truce to proceed to Jamaica; but before they reach'd Louganne, ſhe was re-taken by one Capt. Walker, and carried into Providence. He alſo informs us, that Capt. Dennis of Rhode-Iſland, having taken a Dutch Sloop off Barcolonga-Keys, with dry Goods on board to the Value of 3000 Pieces of Eight, bound for Hiſpaniola, he put ſome of his Men on board, in order to carry her to Providence; but ſoon after, ſhe ſprung a Leak, and they were obliged to put into Cape Francois, to ſave their Lives; where the French took Poſſeſſion of Veſſel and Cargo, and ſent the Men to Priſon.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Bayard, of the Privateer Brigantine Heſter, in Conſort with the Sloops Polly, and Dolphin, all of this Place, dated at New-Providence, March 22, 1745.

The 21ſt of February we took a Sloop bound from Carthagena to Coracoa, which we have brought in here; her Cargo is Hides, and 38000 Pieces of Eight; but we are in hopes of finding more: She is much ſhatter'd, otherwiſe we had ſent her directly home. We have Intelligence from ſome French Priſoners, that Monſieur Croſoque is deſigning for our Coaſts with 7 Sail of Privateers, in order to intercept us and our Merchantmen: but as we muſt ſoon be homeward bound, we intend, in Company with ſome others, to ſcour thoſe Coaſts; and if we ſhould have the good Luck to meet with them, hope to give them a warm Reception.

By a Letter from Statia, by the Way of Boſton, we are informed, that Capt. Kierſtede, in the Privateer Ship Prince Charles, of this Place, has lately taken two valuable Prizes.

From Boſton we have the following Extract of a Letter, dated at Jamaica, February 2, 1744-5.

'The Negroes here had conſpired to deſtroy all the Whites, and had very near accompliſhed their Deſign, for they were to put it in Execution the Day after it was diſcovered; which was as follows, One of the chief Conſpirators Wives told her Miſtreſs, that ſhe and her Maſter were to be murdered on the Morrow, as they went ſuch a Road, and then the neighbouring Planters were to be killed; and ſo they were to proceed to the Town, and ſet it on Fire, firſt at one End of it, and then at the other; and as the People ran in Confuſion to the ſame, they were to be ſtabb'd and deſtroy'd. This no doubt would have occaſioned a great deal of Blood-ſhed, tho' they had not accompliſhed their Deſign. The Gentlewoman being much affrighted hereat, writes a Letter to her Huſband, then in Town, to acquaint him with the Affair; but being at Cards when he receiv'd the Letter, put it into his Pocket, and thought no more of it till the next Day: The poor Lady being very uneaſy in her Mind, and afraid to go out for ſtay at home, writes to Sir Simon Clark, a Neighbour, to acquaint him with it; as ſoon as he ſaw it, he being of the Council, took Horſe, and went to the Governor, where a private Council was held, and the

Troop

Troop and Foot were raiſed, and ordered to be ready for a March the next Morning; all which was carried on with Secreſy, and by Day-light they all marched to the Place propoſed for the Negroes to meet at: When they came to the Place, they found a great many Negroes, took 12 or 14 of them, and continued to take more by Degrees; ſome of which have been hanged, ſome burnt alive, ſome hanged in Chains, and others ſent off the Iſland.

It is reported from South-Carolina, that a ſmall Privateer belonging to Providence, had, in the Night, boarded and taken the St. Auguſtin Pay-Ship, from Havanna, vaſtly rich.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 18.

Capt. Charles Friend, in the Ship Carteret, bound for London, is fallen down the River to Hampton, where he is to be joined by a Ship and a Brig. which he has charter'd; as alſo by the following Ships from Maryland, which lie in Hampton-Road ready for ſailing; *viz.* The Baltimore, Biggs; the Sea-Horſe, Randolph's Mate; the Charles, Allingham; the Alexander, Ruſſel; the Philip and Peter, Anter; the Priſcilla, Tiffin; the Cambridge, Dunkin; the Bond, Johnſton; the Ruby, Gray; the William and Anne, Strachan; the Carteret, Stevenſon; and a Ship to Whitehaven.

There is alſo a Ship for Briſtol, and one for Scotland.

By a Letter from on board the Raleigh Privateer, Capt. Codd, which was fitted out of this Colony by ſeveral Gentlemen, dated at St. Kitt's, Feb. 28, we have Advice, that the Raleigh had taken a French Ship, laden with Wine, Oil, and Candles, worth above 5000*l.*

By a Veſſel arrived at Hampton from Liverpool, in 8 Weeks, there are Accounts, that War is declared between Holland and France. But as we have no other Authority than the common Reports (having not ſeen or heard of any News-Papers being brought aſhore), we muſt refer our Readers for the Certainty of it, 'til we have better Advices.

On Wedneſday the 27th of March, towards the Evening, a ſmall Schooner, belonging to Capt. Perrin, which ſailed out of York-River that Morning, bound up the Bay, was unfortunately loſt by a vio'ent Guſt of Wind, which ſunk the Veſſel, near Fleet's Bay, a little above the Mouth of Rappahanock; and all the Perſons in her were drowned. There were two Paſſengers in her, Mr. George Sibbald, Brother of Capt. Sibbald of Philadelphia, and Mr. Graves Packe, Son of Mrs. Sarah Packe of Williamſburg, a very hopeful Youth, of about 18 Years of Age. As none of the Bodies are yet found, the Friends of the above-mentioned unfortunate Perſons requeſt the Favour of all good Chriſtians who may happen to find, or hear of their Bodies being caſt aſhore and found, that they may order them a decent Burial; and what Effects they have about them ſecured, and Notice given to Mr. Parks, Printer at Williamſburg; and whatever Charge they may have been at, will be by him thankfully paid. Mr. Sibbald was a middle-ſized Man, aged about 50 Years; his Apparel can't now be deſcribed. Mr. Packe was a thin ſlender Youth; had on a Scarlet Great-Coat, a new green Cloth Waiſtcoat with white Metal Buttons, a new Pair of Leather Breeches, and a new Pair of Boots; and had a Silver Watch in his Pocket, the Maker's Name *Bradford of London*, with a Silver Seal hanging to it; and had a Mourning-Ring on one of his Fingers. They both had Money in their Pockets, and other Effects with them, of conſiderable Value.

ANNAPOLIS, May 10.

Laſt Week arrived two Ships from London, the ——, Capt. Lloyd, in Wye River; and the ——, Capt. Lee, in Cheſter River. They left Gibraltar on the 13th of March laſt, and inform us, that the News of the King of Pruſſia's Aſſaſſination, as mentioned in our laſt, was generally believed there to be true; having been in a manner confirmed by Advices ſeverally received from Liſbon, Marſeilles, and Genoa. The Governor of Gibraltar alſo told them, the Day before their Departure, that he had Information by the ſame Advices, that a Congreſs is to be held at Francfort, in the Beginning of June next, by the Princes of the Empire and foreign Miniſters; in order to conſider of proper Means for eſtabliſhing a Peace, and for reconciling the ſeveral contending Powers of Europe.

On Monday laſt arrived here the Brigantine Martin, Capt. Charles Florence, from Boſton; who informs us, that 2 Days before, he ſaw at the Capes 5 Sail of Ships ſtanding into the Bay; but knows not whether bound for Maryland or Virginia.

On Wedneſday next is to be executed here, purſuant to his Sentence, James Barrett, mentioned in our laſt, for the Murder of John Cain.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD,

AT the Subſcriber's Shop, in *Annapolis*, JESUITS BARK, at Twelve Shillings Currency the Pound: Where ſundry other Medicines may be had, at reaſonable Prices.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

AT *Kent* County School, in *Cheſter* Town, *Maryland*, young Gentlemen are boarded, and taught the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, Writing, Arithmetic, Merchants Accounts, Surveying, Navigation, the uſe of the Globes, by the largeſt and moſt accurate Pair in *America*: Alſo any other Parts of the Mathematics, by CHARLES PEALE.

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JUST PUBLISHED,

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A PROTEST againſt POPERY, ſhewing 1. The Purity of the Church of *England*. 2. The Errors of the Church of *Rome*. And 3. The Invalidity of the moſt plauſible Objections, Proofs, and Arguments of the Roman Catholics: Humbly addreſſed to the Inhabitants of *Maryland*. By HUGH JONES, Maſter of Arts, of the Univerſity of *Oxford*. Coloſ. ii. 8. *Beware leſt any Man ſpoil you through Philoſophy and vain Deceit, after the Tradition of Men, after the Rudiments of the World, and not after Chriſt.*

THE Subſcriber having a good Boat and Hands, fit to tranſport Gentlemen, or others free to paſs, to *Virginia*, gives Notice, that there is conſtant Attendance at his Houſe at *Nanjemoy* on *Potomack* River. RICHARD HARRISON.

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